

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "REVISION OF THE
CICINDELIDÆ OF AUSTRALIA."

BY THOMAS G. SLOANE.

After I had finished my 'Revision of the Cicindelidæ of Australia' I had the opportunity of meeting Mr. Henry Hacker, a visitor to Sydney, who brought with him a number of Cicindelids which he had captured last summer in the vicinity of Coën, 150 miles north of Cooktown, Queensland. My thanks are specially due to Mr. Hacker for the opportunity of examining his Coën collection, and for the gift of specimens of the new forms therein contained. I identify the species found by Mr. Hacker at Coën as under :—

<i>Distypsidera gruti</i> Pascoe.	<i>C. leai</i> Sloane, and var. <i>nigella</i> ,
<i>D. parva</i> Macleay.	n.var.
<i>D. hackeri</i> , n.sp.	<i>C. semicincta</i> Brullé.
<i>Cicindela iosceles</i> Hope.	<i>Tricondyla aptera</i> Oliv.
<i>C. doddi</i> Sloane, and var. <i>semiviridis</i> , n.var.	

Mr. Hacker informed me that all the species of *Cicindela* mentioned above were taken on the ground, along tracks and similar places in open forest country.

Mr. C. French has also sent to me, for description, a specimen of a new and remarkable species of *Megacephala*.

MEGACEPHALA MARGINICOLLIS, n.sp.

♂. Metallic-green; elytra near suture on basal half and pronotum on disc atrous, inflexed margins of elytra piceous; under surface piceous, subviridescent on pro-episterna, mesepisterna and first ventral segment; head viridescent beneath eyes and behind base of maxillæ; ventral segments 3-5 with narrow brown posterior margins, fifth segment with narrow lateral testaceous border, sixth segment piceous with border testaceous (widely on sides

towards base, very narrowly on apex); femora piceous, tibiæ, tarsi, palpi and joints 5-11 of antennæ testaceous, four anterior trochanters brown, coxæ testaceous, joints 1-4 of antennæ piceous (joints 1-3 brownish in parts); clypeus black; mandibles piceous.

Head hardly wider across eyes than prothorax (4.1 mm.). Labial palpi with basal stalk long, projecting beyond lobes of mentum. Prothorax subcordate (3.7 × 4 mm.), wider across apex (3.4 mm.) than across base (3.1 mm.), convex, sharply and deeply declivous to depressed basal area; sides lightly arcuate on anterior half, obliquely narrowed to base; anterior margin sinuate, very shortly bordered on each side near anterior angles; anterior sulcus deeply impressed on each side, shallow across disc; posterior sulcus deeply impressed; lateral border entire, narrow, reflexed, reaching base. Elytra convex, oval (9.5 × 5.7 mm.), widest about middle, lightly rounded on sides, narrowed to base; humeral angles not marked, base hardly ampliate on each side of peduncle; disc not declivous to peduncle; surface smooth, impunctate on posterior two-thirds, basal third punctate (without rugosity) in longitudinal rows; punctures smaller and less closely placed towards sides. Prosternum before coxæ roundly convex, this rounded convexity defined before and behind by a well marked transverse sulcus. Metasternum as in *M. greyana* Sl.—short between intermediate coxæ; episterna short, flat, subcordate. Ventral segments impunctate, longitudinally striolate laterally, sixth triangularly excised at apex as in *M. australis* Chaud. Posterior trochanters not reaching to posterior margin of third ventral segment; posterior femora extending to apex of abdomen. Four anterior trochanters bearing a fine seta. Length 15.5, breadth 5.7 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Katharine River (Coll. French; unique).

A very distinct species, differentiated at once from all the described Australian species by having the lateral border of the prothorax entire and attaining the base; the bicolorous legs and antennæ are very conspicuous and sufficiently peculiar to differentiate it from all other species; a black clypeus is only found

in one other species, viz., *M. frenchi* Sl. Its place in the genus is beside *M. howitti* Cast., (with which I am unable to compare it) but the following are some decided differences:—*M. howitti*, elytra 9.5×6.8 mm. (from a specimen (♀) in Mr. French's possession), prothorax with lateral carina *nonexistent*, apical ventral segment scarcely sinuate at apex in male.* From *M. greyana* Sl., to which it has some affinity, it differs conspicuously by colour, prothorax with disc far more sharply raised above basal area, lateral margin entire; elytra with shoulders not at all ampliate, not rugose near base; apical notch of abdomen in male much deeper, etc. The specimen before me has the elytra a little parted near the apex, and evidently not soldered together, but I cannot detect any underwings, and the great reduction of the shoulders of the elytra indicates that they are not likely to exist. This is the only Australian species in which I have found a seta present on the four anterior trochanters.

DISTYPSIDERA HACKERI, n.sp.

Elongate, convex; each elytron with a juxta-sutural basal spot, a humeral vitta, two decidedly separated median spots, and an apical spot white.

Upper surface blue-black, becoming more metallic towards sides; each elytron with two basal white marks separated by the deep humeral depression (inner mark small and round, outer at humeral angle and giving off an oblique vitta extending backwards about one-third the length of the elytra), a rather narrow elongate triangular juxta-marginal white mark just before the middle of the length, a subcircular white mark near the suture just before the posterior third of the length, and an apical wide oblique white mark extending from beginning of apical curve nearly to suture, the apical border black. Under surface chalybeate. Labrum black on each side with a wide central vitta white. Antennæ dark with a subtesticious mark on upper side of basal joint. Colour of legs variable; male coxæ, trochanters

* These Proceedings, 1900, p.643.

and anterior sides of femora more or less testaceous; female darker. Head wide (4.3 mm. across eyes), not differing from *D. gruti* Pascoe. Prothorax broader than long (2.7 × 3.1 mm.), not presenting any noticeable differences from *D. gruti*. Elytra twice as long as wide (4.7 × 9.2 mm.); sculpture not differing from *D. gruti*. Length 17-20, breadth 4.7-6.0 mm.

Hab.—Q.: Coën (Hacker).

D. hackeri, the largest species of the genus, closely resembles *D. gruti* Pascoe in all particulars of form and sculpture, but differs conspicuously by the pattern of the elytra. In *D. gruti* there is no apical white mark, and the central fascia, though sometimes broken into two spots (*vide* Pl. xxix., fig. 66), has in that case these two spots almost equidistant from the base and apex; but in *D. hackeri* the two spots are not only more distant from one another, but the inner is situated behind the level of the posterior margin of the outer one. *D. hackeri* shows a resemblance to *D. undulata* by the white apical marks of the elytra, but differs by having the interocular depression much deeper, the sculpture of the elytra less coarse, particularly the puncturation near the sides behind the shoulders, and the elytra without a zigzag median fascia. Mr. Hacker presented me with three specimens.

CICINDELA DODDI Sl., var. SEMIVIRIDIS.

♂. Upper surface of head and prothorax bright green; elytra bronzy-black with three whitish lateral marks on each, the dark part shagreened and closely beset with very shallow rounded depressions of a bluish tint, a row of nine subfoveolate cyaneous punctures near suture, and a row of about five similar punctures extending backwards from humeral depression; labrum white with extreme edge infusate; under surface metallic-blue. Prosternal episterna with a few white setæ near coxæ, mesosternum on each side, metasternum on each side and on episterna near posterior margin, and posterior coxæ albo-pubescent. Head much wider than prothorax (2.1 mm. across eyes), rugulose, deeply channelled between eyes. Labrum with teeth and setæ as in *C. doddi*.

Prothorax a little broader than long (1.4×1.5 mm.), decidedly rounded on sides and convex on disc between the shallow but well marked frontal sulci. Length 7.7, breadth 2.4 mm.

Hab.—Q.: Coën (Hacker).

Differs from *C. doddi* (typical form) by head and prothorax bright green, not bronzy; elytra with the three lateral whitish marks larger, the intermediate mark particularly more conspicuous; head larger; prothorax in male more convex on disc and more strongly rounded on sides (particularly the prosternal episterna) between the transverse frontal sulci, these deeper. Mr. Hacker obtained a considerable number of this form in one locality which showed no differences amongst themselves; but I have considered it as a variety of *C. doddi*. Two specimens (δ) were given to me by Mr. Hacker.

CICINDELA LEAI, var. (?) *NIGELLA*.

Subcylindrical, elytra strongly and closely punctate, glabrous. Upper surface black, with sometimes bronzy metallic tints, brighter on head, obscure on pronotum, and still more obscure and rarely seen on elytron; each elytron with two conspicuous lateral white spots, the anterior just behind middle, the posterior wide and extending from outer apical angle along margin nearly to suture, labrum white with edge and a central basal area infuscate, under surface cyaneous. Prosternal episterna (near coxæ), mesosternal episterna, metasternum (on sides), metasternal episterna (generally) and posterior coxæ (at outer sides) albobescent.

Head glabrous (1.9 mm. across eyes), channelled and striolate between eyes, occiput rugulose. Labrum 7-dentate; setæ marginal. Prothorax as long as broad (1.3×1.3 mm.), pronotum transversely rugulose, anterior and posterior sulci well marked but shallow, sides hardly at all rounded between them. Elytra much wider than prothorax (4×2.2 mm.), very convex, parallel on sides, puncturation close and coarse, finer towards apex than base, apical margin serrate, a very small spine at apex of suture. Length 6.0-7.75, breadth 1.8-2.2 mm.

Hab.—Q.: Coën (Hacker).

I look upon it as a well-marked variety of *C. leai* Sl., though most collectors will probably regard it as a distinct species. From the typical form of *C. leai* it is differentiated by its black colour, prothorax less rotundate between the pronotal sulci, which are shallower (although the measurements of the prothorax are the same in both forms, the prothorax of the typical form is more bulged on the sides and more convex on the disc, which causes the transverse sulci to be more deeply marked). The labrum appears more rounded on the sides and to have the dentate part of the margin shorter and more rounded. Several specimens were given to me by Mr. Hacker.

TRICONDYLA APTERA Olivier.

The discovery of *T. aptera* on the mainland of Australia gives us a solitary representative of Dr. W. Horn's division CICINDELIDÆ-ALACOSTERNALÆ, although this species cannot be looked upon as more than an immigrant from Papua. It is an important addition to the many Papuan Coleoptera which have invaded the Cape York Peninsula. Mr. Hacker's specimens (two) were taken running very actively on the trunk of a fallen tree.

CORRIGENDA.

In the "Revision of the Cicindelidæ of Australia," (*antea* p.309) fig.113, Pl. xxx., shows the posterior trochanter of *Cicindela semicincta* Brullé, bearing a tactile seta. This is an error. I have never seen a Cicindelid with any seta on the posterior trochanters (*cf.* p.313, last line).

Page 345—Seventh line, *for* male *read* female.

„ Eighth line, *for* female *read* male.